

**ORIGINAL**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
(Harrisburg Division)**

(B) 1/83  
**FILED  
HARRISBURG, PA**

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<b>UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY,</b>	)
<b>Plaintiff</b>	)
	)
<b>v.</b>	)
	)
<b>BRUCE J. BROWN and</b>	)
<b>BROWN SCHULTZ SHERIDAN &amp;</b>	)
<b>FRITZ,</b>	)
<b>Defendants</b>	)

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JUL 22 2002  
MARY E. DANDEA, CLERK  
Per \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Clerk

**CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:01-CV-00813**

**JUDGE KANE**

**MAGISTRATE SMYSER** ✓

**REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO COMPEL  
PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS**

Defendants submit this reply brief in further support of defendants' motion to compel reinsurance information. USF&G refuses to produce communications between it and its reinsurers on grounds of relevance and work product immunity.<sup>1</sup>

**I. Reinsurance Information is Relevant**

USF&G's principal argument in support of its refusal to produce reinsurance information on grounds of relevance is that the cases cited by defendants involved insurance coverage disputes. According to plaintiff,

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<sup>1</sup>Plaintiff in its opposition also contends that it objected to the requests on grounds that they were overbroad. However, no such objection is made in their responses to Defendants' Second Set of Requests for Production of Documents. See, Exhibit A to Defendants' Motion to Compel.

this is not a coverage dispute and, therefore, reinsurance information cannot be relevant. Notably, Plaintiff chooses not address the specific facts of the cases cited by defendants in which the courts found that reinsurance communications were relevant where an insurer had raised misrepresentation as a defense to coverage or sought recision of a policy on that basis.

For example, in Rhone Poulenc Rorer Inc. v. The Home Indemnity Co., 1991 U.S. Dist LEXIS 16336 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 7, 1991)<sup>2</sup>, plaintiffs sought discovery of reinsurance agreements and communications with reinsurers for the purpose of refuting the defenses of misrepresentation or non-disclosure raised by many of the insurers. The court found that these misrepresentation defenses clearly put at issue the question of what the defendants knew at the time the policies were issued. The court found that such information may be extremely relevant to the misrepresentation defenses raised by most of the insurers. Because "reinsurance appears to be always discoverable for purposes of rebutting a defense, particularly of misrepresentation (as well as non-disclosure)," the court ordered its production.

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<sup>2</sup>The principal case cited by USF&G in support of its position that the materials sought are irrelevant, Rhone Poulenc Rorer, Inc. v. Home Indem. Co. 139 F.R.D. 609 (E.D. Pa. 1991) was reversed, in part, by the above cited decision on reconsideration to permit discovery of reinsurance information where an insurer raised a defense of misrepresentation.

Similarly, in National Union Fire Insurance v. Continental Illinois Corp., 116 F.R.D. 78 (N.D. Ill. 1987), the insurers asked for a rescission of the policies because of alleged misrepresentations. The court held the communications between the insurers and their reinsurers were relevant for determining what information the insurers actually relied on in issuing the policies.

Likewise, in Stonewall Ins. Co. v. National Gypsum Co., No. 856 Civ. 9671(SWK), 1988 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9938 (S.D.N.Y., Sept. 6, 1988) the court agreed with the policyholders that reinsurance information may rebut a misrepresentation defense.

In this case, USF&G has raised a claim of misrepresentation. Like the insurers in Rhone Poulenc Rorer, USF&G has put at issue what it knew about CCI and its financial condition at the time it was issuing bonds on CCI's behalf. Accordingly, what USF&G was communicating to its reinsurers with regard to this particular contractor during the period of time USF&G was issuing bonds on CCI's behalf is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence to refute USF&G's claim. The fact that this case is not a coverage dispute has no bearing on the applicability of the foregoing cases. They clearly stand for the proposition that communications with reinsurers are relevant to refute a claim of misrepresentation or non-disclosure raised by an insurer, such as USF&G, in this case.

The cases cited by plaintiff for the proposition that reinsurance information is not relevant are completely inapposite. They simply do not address the relevance of reinsurance information in the context of a misrepresentation claim. Reinsurance information was sought in those cases was for purposes of the interpretation of the scope of policy coverage. In the Rhone Poulenc case cited by plaintiff, the court initially found that reinsurance information was not relevant to the issue of insurance policy interpretation. Rhone Poulenc Rorer, Inc. v. Home Indemnity Co., 139 F.R.D. 78 (E.D. Pa. 1991). However, as set forth above, the court granted a request for reconsideration and ordered production of reinsurance information finding it relevant to the misrepresentation defenses raised by certain insurers. See Rhone Poulenc Rorer, 1991 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16336 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 7, 1991). In Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. v. Commerical Union Assur. Co. 159 F.R.D. 502, 504 (N.D. Ill. 1995), the court, in denying discovery, specifically noted that while other cases have found communications regarding reinsurance relevant where the issue of whether an insurer had relied on allegedly material misrepresentations of the defendants, that issue was not present in matter before it. In Independent Petrochemical Corp. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co., 117 F.R.D. 283, 284 (D.D.C. 1986), the court denied discovery of reserves and reinsurance on the basis of relevance to the issue of policy coverage. Id. at 288. The court

**did not address the relevance of reinsurance information to a misrepresentation claim.**

**Discovery regarding reinsurance communications created after issuance of the bonds is also reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Gregory Daily, a St. Paul employee in the surety claims department, testified that USF&G is reinsured under an excess of loss treaty which applies once USF&G sustains a loss in excess of \$5,000,000. Daily Depo. at p. 19:6-15. When USF&G's reserve is above \$2,500,000 it is required to put its reinsurers on notice. Daily Depo. p.27:20-28-1. USF&G prepares both narrative reports and claims bordereaux that are sent to its reinsurers on a periodic basis. Daily Depo. at pp. 37:17-21; 46:8-14. Mr. Daily testified he generated the initial draft of narrative reports to reinsurers that would go out under Mr. Simanski's signature. Daily Depo. 15:14-20. Mr. Simanski is a Senior Vice President and head of surety claims for St. Paul. Daily Depo. at p. 13:6-12. Mr. Daily testified that the reports would contain information regarding the background of the contractor in claim, the type of work that the contractor does, what is left for the bonding company to complete and information regarding how the contractor ended up in a claim situation. Daily Depo. at p. 16:6-16. Mr. Daily further testified that the reports to reinsurers were prepared in the ordinary course of USF&G's business of communicating to reinsurers to advise them of particular claims and that the reports are required pursuant to the terms of**

the reinsurance agreement. Daily Depo. pp. 24:2-6; 16:17-19. The pertinent portions of Mr. Daily's deposition are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Based on Mr. Daily's testimony it is clear that these reports are also relevant to the issues in the instant litigation and, as such, should be produced. They may contain information regarding the extent of USF&G's claimed loss which is relevant to the issue of plaintiff's damages. In addition, the correspondence between USF&G and its reinsurers may contain information and/or admissions regarding USF&G's handling of the CCI account from both an underwriting and claims perspective. These are relevant to the affirmative defenses raised by defendants that: Plaintiff failed to mitigate its alleged damages; that Plaintiff's contributory negligence bars recovery from defendants; that Plaintiff assumed the risk of loss which forms the basis for this action; and that Plaintiff could have avoided its alleged loss without undue burden, expense, or humiliation, an affirmative defense raised by defendants. The documents are reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence and their production should be ordered.

## **II. The Work Product Doctrine Does Not Apply to USF&G's Communications with Its Reinsurers**

Plaintiff's contention that the documents created after issuance of the bonds are "replete with the thoughts and mental impressions of counsel" is without support. Plaintiff, for the first time in its opposition to the motion to compel, has provided a chart which identifies only six letters

to reinsurers which plaintiff contends contain work product. Plaintiff does not state that these are the only communications between it and its reinsurers created after issuance of the bonds. Accordingly, as to those documents not listed on plaintiff's chart, work product immunity would not apply.

As to the six documents on the chart, it is plaintiff's burden to demonstrate the application of the privilege. Joyner v. Southeastern Pa. Transportation Authority, 736 A.2d 35, 38, n.3 (Pa. Super. 1999). The information contained in the chart is insufficient to determine the privileged nature of the six documents for which work product immunity is claimed. The work product doctrine only protects material prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3). The material in question must have been produced in anticipation of litigation and the anticipation of future litigation must have been the primary motivation which led to the creation of the documents. In Re: Diet Drugs (Phentermine/fenfluramine/dexfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5494 (E.D. Pa. 2001) citing, Allendale Mutual Ins. Company v. Bull Data Systems, Inc., 152 F.R.D. 132, 136 (N.D. Ill. 1993). Among other things, the description of the documents is too vague to establish that these documents were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Even if plaintiff's description of the document was sufficient, Mr. Daily's

testimony makes it clear that the documents in question were created in the ordinary course of reporting to reinsurers and were prepared pursuant to a contractual obligation to provide such reports.

Finally, Mr. Simanski, who is listed as the author of the reports, is a Senior Vice President and head of surety claims for St. Paul. While he may have a law degree nowhere does plaintiff state that he was acting as such in preparing these reports.

### **III. The Common Interest Doctrine Does Not Apply**

The common interest doctrine does not protect the documents listed on Plaintiff's chart. The common interest doctrine preserves privilege where two or more persons or companies that share a common interest in a legal issue exchange privileged communications with one another. In Re: Diet Drugs (Phentermine/fenfluramine/dexfenfluramine) Products Liability Litigation, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5494 (E.D. Pa. 2001). At its core, it applies when one attorney represents multiple individuals on the same matter. Bank Brussels Lambert v. Credit Lyonnais (Suisse) S.A., 160 F.R.D. 437, 446 (S.D.N.Y. 1995). The party asserting this narrowly applied doctrine has the burden of establishing its elements. United States v. Schwimmer, 892 F.2d 237, 243 (2d Cir. 1989).

In this case, because the reinsurance communications are not protected by the work product doctrine in the first instance, the common interest doctrine is inapplicable. The common interest doctrine does not

apply unless the conditions of privilege are otherwise satisfied. Andritz Sprout-Bauer, Inc. v. Beazer East, Inc., 174 F.R.D. 609, 634 (M.D. Pa. 1997).

In addition, the parties among whom privileged matter is shared must have a common legal, as opposed to commercial, interest. Bank Brussels Lambert v. Credit Lyonnais (Suisse) S.A., 160 F.R.D. 437, 447 (S.D.N.Y. 1995). They must have demonstrated cooperation in formulating a common legal strategy. Id. at 447. The common interest doctrine does not encompass a joint business strategy which happens to include as one of its elements a concern about litigation. Id.

Plaintiff has produced no facts of record to suggest that the communications with its reinsurers were anything more than business communications. There is nothing to suggest that they were made for purposes of or in cooperation in formulating a common legal strategy. As such, plaintiff cannot rely on the common interest doctrine to protect these documents from discovery.

**IV. Conclusion**

**Based on the foregoing, defendants respectfully request that this court grant defendants' motion to compel and order plaintiff to produce documents responsive to requests 1 and 2 of Defendants' Second Set of Document Requests.**

Respectfully submitted,

**SWARTZ, CAMPBELL & DETWEILER**

*Dale M. Mathews*

**BY:**

*for* **JEFFREY B. MC CARRON  
KATHLEEN M. CARSON**

**Dated: July 22, 2002**

# **EXHIBIT "A"**

Gregory L. Daily - 6/13/02

1 of the merger between Saint Paul and USF&G. 2 Q Would that be in 1998 sometime? 3 A Yes, I think that was around April of 4 1998. 5 Q Okay. 6 A I was still managing Stacey and Joyce, but 7 I also then was managing another attorney, Kim Rennie, 8 a claim administrator by the name of Julie Frankland 9 and two secretaries. 10 Q Did your group have any particular 11 responsibilities -- 12 A No. 13 Q -- in terms of the types of claims that 14 you handled? 15 A No. They would handle any type of claim 16 that came in that needed to be assigned. 17 Q Now, did you continue to handle claims as 18 a claim manager -- 19 A Yes. 20 Q -- as well as perform oversight or manage 21 the individuals that you mentioned, correct?	Page 10	1 vice-presidents are there? 2 A I believe six. 3 Q How does or how did Mr. Corriveau's duties 4 differ from yours, if you know? 5 A To the extent that I know, he would have a 6 more broad picture oversight over the managers. 7 He may get involved in very large claims, 8 besides having more of the duties that are budgetary 9 in nature, where as a claims manager I don't have 10 those types of duties regarding budgets and expenses. 11 Q Is there a particular dollar level at 12 which you need to consult or obtain, obtain authority 13 from him? 14 A Yes. 15 Q What's the dollar amount? 16 A My authority is up to \$500,000. 17 Q When you say your authority is up to 18 \$500,000, is that in terms of payments that can be 19 made by USF&G under a bond? 20 A That is the total amount of payments under 21 a single bond that can be made without his approval.	Page 12
1 A That is correct. 2 Q So, to the extent that they were also 3 handling claims, you had ultimate responsibility for 4 those claims? 5 A I had -- yes. Yes. 6 Q And did you report to someone? 7 A Yes. 8 Q In 1998, who was that? 9 A 1998, I believe at that time it was Bruce 10 Corriveau, C-O-R-R-I-V-E-A-U. 11 Q Is he an assistant vice-president? 12 A Yes, he is. 13 Q Was he then? 14 A Yes. 15 Q Is he one of the number of assistant 16 vice-presidents in the surety claims area? 17 A That is correct. 18 Q Is surety claims considered a department 19 within Saint Paul? 20 A Yes. Yes. 21 Q Okay. How many surety claims assistant	Page 11	1 As we would call it, it's the total reserve that can 2 be set on a claim file. 3 Q Whenever there is a reserve that will be 4 set that is in excess of \$500,000, Mr. Corriveau needs 5 to be consulted? 6 A His authority is to \$1,000,000. Up above 7 \$1,000,000, we then go to the head of the claim 8 department, head of the surety claim department, Jack 9 Simanski, S-I-M-A-N-S-K-I. 10 Q What is Mr. Simanski's official title, if 11 you know? 12 A I think it's senior vice-president. 13 Q And he is the head of surety claims? 14 A That is correct. 15 Q Do you know how long he has held that 16 position? 17 A Since the merger. At the time of the 18 merger, he became head of the claim department. 19 Q Was he a USF&G employee? 20 A Yes. 21 Q What was his position with USF&G, if you	Page 13

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

Gregory L. Daily - 6/13/02

1 know? 2 A I don't know. He was in a different 3 department. 4 Q Not surety claims? 5 A No. 6 Q Now, you've mentioned the setting of 7 reserves. How are reserves set just in general, in 8 connection with a particular project, for example, a 9 performance bond? 10 A We would first try to, before we could set 11 a reserve, we have to determine to make our best 12 estimate what we believe the reserves will be. 13 So, on a performance bond, we would look 14 at what is left to complete in the contract, either 15 using an estimated cost to complete or by hard bids 16 taken. 17 We would then set, you know, the reserve 18 corresponding to what those costs would be. We would 19 also set an offsetting reserve for any contract money 20 we were going to receive. 21 Q The offset reserve, is that contract money	Page 14  1 have come in to discuss files, and I will talk to them 2 about my files. 3 Q Have you discussed CCI with any 4 reinsurers? 5 A Yes. 6 Q You mentioned that you generate the first 7 draft of the reports that are sent to your reinsurers. 8 What is contained within these reports? 9 A The reports would talk about first the 10 background of the contractor, what type of work they 11 do, what is left for us to complete, the situation, 12 how the situation arose. 13 After that, we would then give a status 14 update at that point in time as to what is going on. 15 Obviously, that update changes each time we do the 16 report. 17 Q Are you required to make these reports 18 pursuant to the terms of the reinsurance agreements? 19 A I believe so. 20 Q Do you know if the reinsurance on CCI is 21 facultative?
Page 15  1 that you anticipate receiving, correct? 2 A That is correct. 3 Q So it may not be the, whatever the 4 remaining balance of the contract price is at that 5 time? 6 A It may not. 7 Q And, correspondingly, you may recover more 8 than what the reserve is? 9 A Sometimes, yes. 10 Q Does that happen often? 11 A I would say not very often. 12 Q Do you communicate with reinsurers? 13 A Yes. 14 Q What is your role in connection with 15 communications with reinsurers? 16 A Mostly it's to go over reports that we 17 generate. If it's on a file that I'm handling, I will 18 generate the first draft of the report which will go 19 out under Mr. Simanski's signature and he will have 20 final review of. 21 There have been times where reinsurance	Page 15  1 MR. LEVIN: I'm going to object. I think, 2 as you already know, our position has been stated that 3 we do not believe you're entitled to information on 4 the specifics of reinsurance. 5 I have no problem with you asking general 6 questions as you have so far, but I do as to 7 particular reinsurance issues relating to CCI. 8 MS. CARSON: Are you instructing him not 9 to answer that question? 10 MR. LEVIN: I'm instructing him not to 11 answer that question. 12 MS. CARSON: You're really instructing him 13 not to answer as to whether reinsurance that CCI has 14 is facultative -- 15 MR. LEVIN: That is specific as opposed to 16 general. 17 MS. CARSON: What is the basis? 18 MR. LEVIN: The basis would be that it is 19 entirely irrelevant to the instant action as well as 20 the fact that more specific things such as, well, you have not gotten to it yet but, if you ask him more

5 (Pages 14 to 17)

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1 reasons stated and will not let him answer the  
2 specifics of his communications with the reinsurer.

3 MS. CARSON: All right. We will just go  
4 through it, and you can raise your objections as we  
5 go.

6 If I can remember back to when we were  
7 asking questions, you believe you drafted the initial  
8 report to the reinsurers with regard to CCI?

9 THE WITNESS: Yes.

10 Q Would you have been advising them of the  
11 default at that time?

12 A Yes.

13 Q You wouldn't have, well, you didn't  
14 prepare any reports prior to advising them of the  
15 default. Is that your understanding or recollection?

16 A That is my recollection, yes.

17 Q And you don't know whether anybody, well,  
18 do you know whether anybody reported prior to the  
19 default to the reinsurers with regard to potential  
20 problems on the horizon with respect to CCI?

21 A I don't know.

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1 reinsurers on notice. That is when I get involved.

2 Q In connection with CCI, when were your  
3 reserves above 2 and a half million dollars,  
4 initially?

5 A Probably sometime about March or April of  
6 2000. That is an estimate.

7 Q Would that have been the initial reserves  
8 set for CCI?

9 A I don't think so. There may have been  
10 some lower initial reserves set to deal with the  
11 short-term financing that we gave CCI.

12 Q And the reserves set for short-term  
13 financing would have been less than 2 and a half  
14 million?

15 A Yes.

16 Q So, at some point in March or April,  
17 reserves exceeded 2 and a half million dollars?

18 A To the best of my recollection, that was  
19 about the time frame.

20 Q Were you involved in the setting of those  
21 reserves?

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1 Q Is that something that is typically done?

2 A I don't know. I don't know what is  
3 required in the treaty regarding initial notices.

4 Q I'm not asking about what is required in  
5 the treaty. I'm asking what's typically done by USF&G  
6 in reporting to the reinsurers?

7 A All I can say is I would be involved when  
8 reports would be necessary. I don't know what  
9 communication may go on, other than those reports.

10 I'm not a party to or a part of those  
11 kinds of conversations with the reinsurers..

12 Q Okay. So, within your range of  
13 experience, you've not had the opportunity to  
14 communicate to a reinsurer the existence of a  
15 potential claim?

16 A No.

17 Q It has only been after there has been a  
18 default that you've communicated to a reinsurer; is  
19 that correct?

20 A No. When our reserve is above 2 and a  
21 half million dollars, we are required to put the

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1 A Yes.

2 Q Who else was involved?

3 A When you say setting of reserves?

4 Q Establishment.

5 A There were, we had several people involved  
6 in establishing that. The initial estimates were put  
7 together by the claim attorneys handling the file.

8 The approval of those reserves was done  
9 between myself, Todd Kazlow, Bruce Corriveau, Jack  
10 Simanski.

11 Q Mr. Kazlow, he is also an assistant  
12 vice-president?

13 A Correct.

14 Q And he is no longer with the company?

15 A Correct. And I can't remember if anybody  
16 else would have been involved, but I know they would  
17 have been involved in discussing and agreeing to the  
18 amounts.

19 Q Okay. What would have been contained in a  
20 particular reserve that is established for a CCI  
21 performance bond, let's use that?

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1	specifics, I think that could be violative of work	1 A Principal.
2	product and attorney-client privilege.	2 Q Okay.
3	MS. CARSON: He has already testified that	3 A Contractor-by-contractor basis.
4	he is required to make these reports as part of the	4 Q Have you prepared reports to reinsurers
5	reinsurance agreements, so it's done in the ordinary	5 relating to CCI?
6	course of business.	6 A Yes.
7	I don't see how you're going to get work	7 Q Do you know when you prepared your first
8	product or attorney-client privilege.	8 report?
9	MR. LEVIN: Go on with your questions. I	9 A No, I don't remember when the first report
10	think this is the kind of thing that we have to do on	10 was.
11	a question-to-question basis.	11 Q Was it prior to February of 2000?
12	But I will instruct him not to answer as	12 A No.
13	to specifics of the case, particularly anything that	13 Q Do you know if any reports were provided
14	was done after the initiation of the instant	14 to reinsurers with regard to CCI prior to February of
15	litigation.	15 2000?
16	MS. CARSON: Well, whether the type of	16 A I don't believe so.
17	reinsurance they have on CCI --	17 Q Did you draft the initial report with
18	MR. LEVIN: Fair enough. I will allow him	18 regard to CCI to the reinsurers?
19	to answer that general question.	19 A I don't remember if I did. I think I did,
20	But, again, as to specifics, particularly	20 but I don't remember.
21	post initiation of litigation, we will have to take	21 Q Do you recall what was in that report?
Page 19		Page 21
1	that when we come to it, but I will likely instruct	1 MR. LEVIN: I'm going to object. I don't
2	him not to answer.	2 want any of the --
3	MS. CARSON: Well, we will get to that	3 MS. CARSON: Whether or not he recalls
4	bridge when we get to that bridge.	4 what was in the report?
5	MR. LEVIN: That is what we will do.	5 MR. LEVIN: Whether or not he recalls,
6	Q What type of reinsurance does USF&G have	6 fine, but I thought that you asked him what he
7	for CCI's account?	7 recalled. Whether or not he recalls --
8	A I don't know all the specifics. I know	8 MS. CARSON: I haven't gotten to that yet.
9	that we have a reinsurance policy once our loss is	9 MR. LEVIN: Fair game.
10	above \$5,000,000.	10 THE WITNESS: Can I have the question
11	Q From zero to 5,000,000 you're not	11 again, please?
12	reinsured; is that correct?	12 Q Do you recall what was in that initial
13	A That is correct.	13 report?
14	Q Is that an excessive loss treaty?	14 A I don't remember the specifics.
15	A Yes.	15 Q Do you recall generally?
16	Q And does that apply to a number of	16 A Generally it would have been the
17	different accounts, not just CCI?	17 background of the contractor, the status, what was
18	A Yes.	18 going on at the time, those types of things.
19	Q So USF&G is responsible for zero to	19 Q What did you tell them about the
20	5,000,000 of any particular claim. Is it done on a	20 background of the contractor, CCI?
21	bond-by-bond basis?	21 A I don't remember the specifics.

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

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1 Q What did you tell them about CCI's  
 2 financial problems?

3 MR. LEVIN: I'm going to object again. I  
 4 don't want him to answer as to the specifics of  
 5 communications with the reinsurer.

6 MS. CARSON: Are you instructing him not  
 7 to answer?

8 MR. LEVIN: I'm instructing him not to  
 9 answer.

10 MS. CARSON: The basis for your  
 11 instruction?

12 MR. LEVIN: The basis would be work  
 13 product, attorney-client privilege and what has been  
 14 known as the common interest privilege, a subset of  
 15 each of those.

16 MS. CARSON: So you're instructing him not  
 17 to answer as to the facts of what CCI's problems were?

18 MR. LEVIN: I'm instructing him not to  
 19 answer as to what he communicated to the reinsurer  
 20 what problems there may have been.

21 You're certainly free to ask him about

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1 A No.

2 Q Did you understand your reports to  
 3 reinsurers to be anything other than reports prepared  
 4 in the ordinary course of communicating with  
 5 reinsurers to advise them of particular claims?

6 A No, that is what they would be.

7 MS. CARSON: Are you still instructing him  
 8 not to answer?

9 MR. LEVIN: I will allow him to answer to  
 10 the extent that it's clear it's not a general waiver,  
 11 and to the extent it is communications concerning CCI  
 12 prior to CCI's default, that is fair game.

13 Past, say, January 1st, 2000, I will not  
 14 allow him to answer.

15 MS. CARSON: Well, what is the basis for  
 16 that?

17 MR. LEVIN: That would be the same basis  
 18 as I've already stated.

19 MS. CARSON: What is the basis for the  
 20 January 1 deadline?

21 MR. LEVIN: That I believe was roughly

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1 what problems he had with CCI, just not what he  
 2 communicated to the reinsurer.

3 MS. CARSON: Well, I mean the facts of  
 4 what he viewed was the problem are not privileged.

5 MR. LEVIN: That is correct, but I believe  
 6 you asked him what he communicated. Again, I said,  
 7 ask him what he thinks the problems are. Fair enough.

8 MS. CARSON: Whether or not he  
 9 communicated, the fact that he communicated them to a  
 10 reinsurer doesn't make them privileged either so, and  
 11 there is no --

12 MR. LEVIN: I disagree with that.

13 MS. CARSON: This litigation was --

14 MR. LEVIN: What he chose to communicate  
 15 is very important. It shows his impressions about the  
 16 case.

17 MS. CARSON: Which case?

18 MR. LEVIN: The instant case.

19 Q Mr. Daily, do you have any role in  
 20 connection with the action against Bruce Brown and  
 21 Brown, Schultz, Sheridan & Fritz?

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1 when we had the voluntary default declared.

2 MS. CARSON: Well, one, your date is  
 3 wrong. It's February 7th is when the letter came  
 4 through.

5 And, two, I mean I don't know what the  
 6 basis is for your contention that that somehow makes  
 7 this either privileged or work product.

8 MR. LEVIN: Or relevant; and I  
 9 reiterated --

10 MS. CARSON: Certainly what he  
 11 communicated to reinsurers as to what USF&G's  
 12 understanding of CCI's problems are is relevant to  
 13 this action.

14 If they took the position that it was  
 15 faulty underwriting, for example, that led to these  
 16 claims, it's certainly relevant. Those documents may  
 17 contain admissions, and we are entitled to them.

18 There is no way they're privileged, and we  
 19 are entitled to inquire as to the draft, from the  
 20 drafter, what the contents of those documents are.

21 MR. LEVIN: I have to disagree for the

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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1 projected by USF&G with respect to payment bonds, CCI  
2 payment bonds, those are fairly large numbers?  
3 A They should be.  
4 Q That is mostly money actually paid at this  
5 point?  
6 A Yes.  
7 Q And there should be very little in terms  
8 of--  
9 A Yes.  
10 Q -- anticipated future claims?  
11 A Yes.  
12 Q -- or reserve in that respect?  
13 A Yes.  
14 Q So you consult with, in connection with  
15 CCI, anyway, Todd Kazlow, Bruce Corriveau and Jack  
16 Simanski in terms of the setting of reserves?  
17 A Yes.  
18 Q And then, when they're above 2 and a half  
19 million dollars or when they went above 2 and a half  
20 million dollars, you reported CCI's default to the  
21 reinsurers?

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1 in actually getting the report out. It takes us a  
2 while to draft and review it, you know, and actually  
3 get it sent.  
4 So history tells me that it was probably a  
5 couple of months after that that they actually saw the  
6 report. I would also say, though, they may have  
7 gotten some kind of communication in March or April.  
8 Q Okay. Are there form notices that are  
9 sent to reinsurers by USF&G as opposed to the reports  
10 that you participate in drafting?  
11 MR. LEVIN: Just I'm going to object on  
12 that, if you could just elucidate on what you mean by  
13 form notice.  
14 MS. CARSON: Well, are there, for example,  
15 forms that would constitute an initial notice of loss,  
16 simply a form that has been generated and contains  
17 relatively little substantive information but is a  
18 communication with the reinsurer.  
19 THE WITNESS: I don't know specifically.  
20 Q Okay.  
21 A I do believe there is some kind of report

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1 A Yes.  
2 Q But you didn't report it at the time it  
3 happened?  
4 A Correct.  
5 Q Is the excessive loss treaty with one  
6 reinsurer, or are there a number of reinsurers?  
7 A A number.  
8 Q Would they have been provided with  
9 information during the course of underwriting of the  
10 bonds?  
11 A I don't know.  
12 Q Do you have any information with respect  
13 to what information reinsurers may be provided with  
14 when a bonding program is undertaken?  
15 A No.  
16 Q So your initial report to the reinsurers,  
17 I believe, you think it was in March or April of 2000?  
18 A I would guess that it would be sometime  
19 after that.  
20 Q Okay.  
21 A We are, we are generally a little behind

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1 strictly on a numbers or reserve basis.  
2 Q Okay.  
3 A But, if there is anything more than that,  
4 I don't know.  
5 Q Is that called a bordereau?  
6 A I believe so.  
7 Q And is that something that is received by  
8 the reinsurer, reinsurers on a quarterly basis?  
9 A I don't know how often it's sent.  
10 Q But it encompasses all claims against all  
11 contractors under the treaty?  
12 A I don't know. I don't know what it  
13 includes.  
14 Q Okay.  
15 A I don't know to what extent it is on that  
16 borderline.  
17 Q You do know there is something called a  
18 bordereau that is sent to reinsurers on a periodic  
19 basis?  
20 A Yes, and they may receive that before I  
21 actually get a report.

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1 A I'm not sure if they were regularly  
2 prepared, so I don't know how often they were. I  
3 would estimate every 6 months.

4 Q The report that you participated in  
5 drafting, that was essentially a narrative report,  
6 correct?

7 A Correct.

8 Q And was a narrative report on a particular  
9 contractor prepared for each contractor under the  
10 treaty or was it only prepared for contractors who had  
11 experienced large losses?

12 A It would only be prepared for those that  
13 required over a 2 and a half million dollar loss  
14 reserve.

15 Q Well, did the bordereau, if you know,  
16 contain losses under the 2 and a half million?

17 A I don't know. I don't know what was  
18 submitted to the reinsurers.

19 Q Do you recall what was contained in any of  
20 the subsequent reports sent to the reinsurers  
21 regarding CCI?

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1 into the payment bonds.

2 We would just, the status of the projects,  
3 what was getting completed, what was left to be done,  
4 were there any major issues that would affect the  
5 reserves left.

6 Q Do you recall any specifics that you  
7 reported to the reinsurers with regard to any  
8 particular project?

9 A Yes.

10 Q What was that?

11 MR. LEVIN: Objection.

12 MS. CARSON: Are you instructing --

13 MR. LEVIN: Instruction not to answer for  
14 the reasons previously stated.

15 MS. CARSON: And they're attorney-client  
16 privilege, attorney work product?

17 MR. LEVIN: Common interest, relevancy.

18 Q Okay. I take it you intend to follow your  
19 counsel's advice?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Do you recall what you included in those

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1 A Generally the only change would be what's  
2 happened since the last report and any change in plan  
3 from previously communicated.

4 Q Do you recall specifically what was  
5 contained in the reports, in any of the reports with  
6 respect to the reserves?

7 A If there were any reserve changes from  
8 previous report.

9 Q Do you recall there being reserve changes?

10 A I think there probably were, yes.

11 Q Do you recall the direction of those  
12 changes?

13 A Some went up and I think one or two may  
14 have gone down, but I don't remember. I know some  
15 went up.

16 Q Do you recall anything about what you  
17 included in your reports with respect to what had  
18 transpired or was transpiring with respect to various  
19 payment of performance bonds?

20 A We would basically just state what was  
21 going on with the projects. We didn't necessarily get

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1 subsequent reports with respect to USF&G's plans,  
2 future plans with respect to the various projects?

3 A Yes, I remember some of them, yes, some of  
4 the specifics.

5 Q And what are those specifics?

6 MR. LEVIN: That would be objection,  
7 instruction not to answer for the reasons previously  
8 stated.

9 MS. CARSON: We obviously disagree with  
10 your objections, and we will take it up with the  
11 court.

12 Other than the bordereaux and narrative  
13 reports that you participated in preparing, were there  
14 any other reports to reinsurers?

15 THE WITNESS: Not that I was involved  
16 with. I'm not aware of any others if there are.

17 Q What was Mr. Simanski's involvement with  
18 the preparation of the narrative reports?

19 A He generally reviews them. He may ask  
20 questions.

21 If he does not think things are clear to

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I Kathleen M. Carson certify that I served a true and correct copy of defendants' reply brief in support of its motion to compel on counsel for plaintiff by first class mail postage pre-paid this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of July 2002.

*Kathleen M. Carson*  
for Kathleen M. Carson